NEW YORK HERALD

BROWNY AND ANY STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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to FURO . . EDITION, every Wednesday, at Six 18 per (day, 84 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or 23 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

JOB PRE ING of every description, also Stero typing and Engraving, neatty and promptly executed at the lowest rates

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRS, Twenty-fourth street-ST. JAMIS THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and brondway. Jackyon's New Historican. WOOD'S MUSRUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.-Per-termances a crosen and evening.-ON HAND.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS .- SHOTHER BILL AND IE-CAMPOSIA; OR, THE HEATRES CHINES. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PAN DMINE OF TOMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth LINA ED VIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-Wood-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 1491 st. and Broadway.

WALLACE S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. PARK THEATRE, opposite Gily Hall, Brooklyn.-

MRS, F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. FRANCISCO HALL, 580 Breativay.-Sam SHARP-

Z PAS TOTOS OPERA HOU 48, No. 201 Bowery.— Ecce meetites, Burlescottes, &c. Matinee at 2)4. TRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL

W YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

New York, Tuesday, May 28, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

aements.

le: Leading Article, "The Washington vi—The Alabama Chrims Question in title Farliament—Child Jolograms from od, France, Spain, Frehand, Anstria and Tug Boat Explosion in the East River—from Washington—Amusement Anguenents. of the Workingmen: Mass Meetings in 1 Square and City Had Park—Programme econation Day—Shipping Intelligence—35 Notices.

smeats, and Commercial: Sharp Rise in States Boats in Indoa and New The First Fruits of the Amended by The Domestic is suits impeded by Interference: God. Maintined Undit. Stocks Assalid and Weakened; Mail Lowered to 72%; A Combined of Movement on the Stock Exchange.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An accident to our press machinery last . delayed the publication of the paper ning and prevented the issue of more ble sheet. We are under obligations Oprictors of the World, the Tribune and tay Dispatch for the assistance cor-

Jy tera ved to us to overcome the incon-Tenience caused by this accident. To-day the necessary repairs will be completed, and the mper will be issued to-morrow morning at the asual tine and with the usual amount of

The Humbug of Diplomatic Secrecy. The Old World and old time idea of keeping foreign quations and interestional diplomatic secret is neither American nor suited to codern times. To keep the people ignorant of proceedings where important national interests are involved on the plea of prudence and precedent is an assumption of authority compatible only with purely despotie governments. It is saying to the people, in fact, that government official; are their masters, and not servants, as we have been taught to regard them. The mystery and profound secreey which the State Department and Senate affect about the propsed new article to the Washington Treaty are inconsistent with our republican form of government. The people should be informed of everything, and an expression of public opinion should be invited her then prevented. This is a government the people and for the people, and there sald be no secrets in governmental action. the o monarchical nations of Europe do hey p san; for us it is neither right nor 1 pol = to withhold information. The generament is more likely to err and get into serious en anglements by secrecy than by being frank and open. Mr. Fish and our Senators 1d temember that they are the servants, the masters, of the public.

migration and Immigration.

st daily the steamship. Which leave our arry with them hundreds of pleasureseekers to Farope. Visits to the Continent have now a scome as common with our well-to-Ho citizens as "doing the watering places" as no the number season was but very year wick If Americans like to make nyth . also desire to spend it; and the is wisch yearly cross the Atlantic and ame at of money annually spent in emar way re prodigious. It is not, however, a permaner outpouring, for our people do not go to stay, but to invigorate their bedies and to improve their minds by foreign travel. On the other hand, we have pouring into the country a good, healthy flow of immigration. The thou ands of immigrants who weekly land on our shores add immensely to the wealth of the repulsie. With their little cash fortunes in their pockets, and their far more valuable labor, they are an acquisition to the country which it is impossible to accurately estimate. In the rich fields and growing cities of the West there are homes for all who have the anergy and determination to work for them. is not the land for the sluggard, as some in immigrants who come here find out to

on to work we welcome to the

The Washington Lieury and Ludrect Damages Question in Parliament.

The British Parliament reassembled in session, after the Whitsuntide recess, yesterday evening. The questions of the Washington Treaty, the negotiations with the United States on the subject of the Alabama claims generally, with that of indirect damages specifically, busi or news letter and telegraphic engaged the attention of the members of the House of Commons almost immediately. The queries which were putand the explanations which followed, on the part of the Ministry, brought out Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Disraeli and Premier Gladstone. The points of their speeches were reported to us by cable last night and appear in the HERALD to-day. The most important portion of our despatch is, perhaps, that in which Sir Stafford Northcote is made to deny, positively and in apparently unequivocal terms, that the indirect damages were to be presented. Mr. Disraeli was exhaustive in the matter of a continuous query to the advisers of the Crown. Reading the demand of the right honorable gentleman first, one would almost imagine that the Cabinet had no loophole for official escape left, but must really come to the point and tell the House all it knows about the matter. This result did not ensue, however. Apart from the allegation of Sir Stafford Northcote the House did not learn much. Mr. Gladstone blames the Americans for a premature publication of the Supplemental article, but announced that Her Majesty's government had been officially informed that the United States Senate had agreed to the new article, although the business remains unfinished. There is still, as it appears, Cabinet advisoment, and, necessarily, of course, under the present rule of ministerial council, Cabinet secrecy to a very considerable extent. Parliament will be daly informed in proper season. So the American people must wait for news from St. James', as the centre of national interest with regard to the Alabama claims has been transferred from Washington to Londonnear to the seat of the British deliberation for the perpetration of the original offence against us.

> THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION meets in Reading on the 30th inst. The party has seldom had a better opportunity for carrying their gubernatorial candidate against an opposition majority than at this time. The disaffection among republicans in regard to General Hartranit is so widespread as to warrant the democrats in indulging the hope of success even in the face of an actual republican preponderance against them. But success can only be secured by the adoption of a wise and prudent platform and the selection of a liberal and popular candidate. The democratic managers in Pennsylvania should work earnestly in this direction if they desire the prestige of a State victory in October to the national contest in November. Last year Pennsylvania went republican by twenty thousand majority in an aggregate vote of over five hundred thousand. The vote at a Presidential election is generally a hundred thousand heavier than at a State election.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

Marschner's opera of "Ivanhoe," which was given last night at the Academy of Music by the Pubbriby our music-loving Germans as was anticipated. The concert of the professors and pupils of the American Conservatory of Music, which was given at Steinway Hall hast evening, was numerously attended. The programme consisted of selections from Auber, Meverbeer, Mozart, Wallace, Verdi, daydn, Mendelser en De Beriot, Liszt ami other disattended. The pro-from Auber, Nev-Haydn, Mendelser of tinguished and the s A new senset. One was produced at at The piece is very better. al drama, entitled "Woodleigh."

"The Heather Chinee" Is the attractive title of the latest sensation at the flowery Theatre. It was produced last night to a full house, and was heartly

PROSPEOU PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Should the weather be favorable to-day the gates of the Prospect Fack Fair Grounds will be opened to the trotting loving community and the inquest ating events of the soring meeting be decided on that cantifully located track. All the purses have filled exceedingly well, and the sums given by the Association so equally divided that there has not been a dissenting voice regarding them.

LONGFELLOW VS. HARRY BASSETT.

CINCINNATI, May 27, 1872. ats that the statement tele graphed from New York to the effect that he had offered to maten Longfellow against Harry Bassett

THE PIFTEENTH WARD SHOOTING APPRAY. The Prisoners Arraigned at Jefferson Market-Chroe of Them Discharged.

Captain Byrnes, of the Fif-Yesterday more eenth precinct. s oce Justice Ledwith, at the officers, appearetake Court, having in custody Jefferson Market him R. Taomas, Aired P. a., William Devine and E. P. dies engaged in the shooting wee Me cer street, on Saturday and have already appeared in Pani E. Lowe. Evens, William C. Trendwell, the effray in Netlson Cardner and Anderson, who

not considere tor a serious na-cipal to complaint extinst Lowe, the shots and wounding laws, who is a son laws, or Meryland, ad-ding, but claimed be did laws, as they attacked dardner without they provocait in self they intended to rot and muster shorts in self defence, the was com-the result of the injuries inflicted mitted to await on Gardner and hand or assault and batters Lowe made a against Thomas, who was locked up in dealnit of \$500 ball. Devin was sent to the fourse of Detention, to appear as a witness on the trial.

TESTIMONIAL FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. BULDEN.

The friends of the late Nathanlet II. Belden, bet ter known in the theatrical world under the name of N. B. Clarke, desirous of expressing their regard of N. B. Clarke, degrees of expressing their regard for his memory and sympathy for his widow, will meet to night at Masone shall in the tenth street, to take the subject of a complementary testimonial into consideration. Few actors were so wen and honorably known in singular or historomy circles as bluff, warm-hea ted Nat Clarke, and it is to be hoped that those who know him white living will, now that he is gone, give some substantial approciation of his wor to for the benefit of those to whom he was most dear and wrom he has left behind.

LECTURE BY GENERAL MACADARAS.

This evening General MacAdacas will deliver a lecture on the Franco-G rman war, at the Cooper Institute, and will, doubtless, have a large audicace The General was commandant of the Franco-Irlandaise brigade during the war, and enjoyed exceptionally good opportunities for observing the cause the tionally good opportunities for observing the causes that led to the defeat and hamiliation of the French armies. Mr. Horace Greeley with act as chairman, and will introduce the lecturer to the audience General MacAdaras has the reputation of being an orator, and he is certainly a keen and thoughtui observer of men and things. His heavers to night will, therefore, certainly be anused and interested, and they will also probably hear many things about the war which are novel as well as instructive.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Bxchauge on the United States, 60 days, cutroncy, 1/2 discount a par; short sight, 15/2 a 25/2 premium. Sugar—Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 10/2 reals per arrobe; shooks box, 9/4 a 9/4 reals. sorrow; but those who have the ability

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Question of Indirect Damages Before the British Parliament.

Sir Stafford Northcote's Statement to the House of Commons-What He Understood When in Washington-Indirect Claims Not To Be Presented-Disraeli's Category of Queries and Gladstone's Definition of the Cabinet Policy.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 27, 1872. The Homse of Commons reassembled, after the Whitsuntide recess, this evening. The House of Lords will meet on the 31st instant. Both Houses adjourned for the holiday observance on the 14th of the month. On the day previous, as the HERALD was informed by exble at the moment, explanations were offered, both in the Lords and Commons, regarding the progress of the negotiations with respect to the Weaty of Washington. The government contended that the indirect claims were not within the scope of the treaty, neither within its terms, its spirit nor its intention. They had, it was stated, made a certain proposal to the American Cabinet, which the President of the United States expressed his willingness to entertain, and which was then under consideration by the American Senate; and they had good reason to hope that a satisfactory settlement of the matters in dispute would be arrived at. The government, however, gave an almost distinct assurance that the indirect claims would not be allowed to go before the arbitrators at Geneva, and Earl Russ II postponed his motion on the subject till the 15th of June.

Sir Stafford Northcote's Statement After the Reassemblage-What He Understood of Indirect Claims When in Washington.

LONDON, May 27, 1872. In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, in ceply to inquiries from the Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie, said his speech at Exeter, in which he made an important reference to the Treaty of Washington, was correctly reported in the London journals. He repeated what he stated in that speech, that he understood when at Washington the indirect claim; were not to be presented. As a member of the Joint High Commission he deemed it his duty to make a fair and correct statement, but he declined to enter into details without notice.

Mr. Bouverie then gave the requisite notice that should again put his question. Mr. Disraell asked whether it was true that the American Senate had adopted the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington; whether that article had been medided; what was the nature of the modification; whether Parliament would be

permitted to sauction the article; and whether the negotiations would be completed in time for the representatives of Great Britain to appear at the next meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva.

Mr. Gladstone, on rising to reply, first expressed his regret at the premature publication of the supplemental article, and intimated that the Americans were to blame in the matter. In reply to Mr. Disrach's inquiries, he said Her Majesty's government had been into med officially that the Senate of the United States had agreed to the new article The amendments made thereunto had just been received and were under the consideration of the Cabinet. The remainder of the right honorable gentleman's question could not now be answered. because the busin as was unfinished. It would, of course, be premature to announce what steps would be taken by Great Britain with regard to her appearance at Geneva until the negotiations were ended. The English reply respecting the modifica-tions of the supplemental article would be despatched by cable, and no time would be lost in set-

Mr. Horsman repeated the question, whether the amended article would be submitted to Parliament for approval.

tling the matter.

Mr. Gladsone declined to answer this question without notice, which was given, The Action of the Senate Reported in

London-First Effect of the American Vote-United States Securitles Advanced 'Change-Opinion of the British LONDON, May 27, 1872.

D spatches announ lag the passage by the United Grant to negot at an additional article to the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the indirect claires dispute were received here vesterday. The effect of the favo able vote is seen in the market for American secutities this morning, which

open of fi mer, with an advance on the prices of Saturday list. The London journals comment at some length

upon the result of the Senate's deliberations. OFINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The London Firmes, commenting on the advices from Washington, says .- "The action of the United States Senate is I aportant as justifying England in the eyes of all the world in the position she has taken with relation to the indirect claims. Amerfea will find it hard to uphold demands which she herself confesses are doubtful. President Grant in consulting with the Senate before acting upon the proposition of Earl Granville, has greatly strengthened his own position."

The Telegraph says:-"America has proved that she prefers justice to national vanity. The love of honest dealing and mutual consideration exhibited by both Et gland and America promises well for the future of the world,"

The London Standard thinks it better "to moderate its congratulations and suspend its opinion until it knows me e of what the article to be negotinted will commit England to do or pay."

FRANCE.

General Trochu's Charge of Bonapartist Corruption in the Army-A Capitulating General Permitted to Retire-Miss Nellie Grant's Visit.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 27, 1872. The Legislative Assembly this afternoon debated the Army bui.
General Trochu, in a vigorous speech, charged the Bounpartes with corrupting the army, and was

greeted with applause from all parts of the PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SURVICE General Ul ich, who was so severely censured by he Commission on Capitulations in their report on the surrender of Strasbourg, has been retired from active service in the army.

MISS NULLIE GRANT'S VISIT. Miss Nellie Grant is the guest of President and Mme. Thiers to-night.

THE FRENCH TURF.

Race for the National "Derby" at Longchamps.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 27, 1812. The French Derby at Longchamps yesterday was won by P. Anmont's ch. c. Revigny, beating Little Agues, second, and Condor, third.

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Reassemblage and Party Recon struction.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID. May 27, 1872. The Cortes reas The republicans will join the radicals in opposi-tion to the Ministry. The majority of the Chambers have assumed the name of Constitutionalists.

TUG BOAT EXPLOSION.

Three Men Instantly Killed and Six Injured.

THE EPSILON BURSTS HER BOILER.

Fragments of the Wreek Strewing the Port heads and Piers.

The tugboat Epsilon, while towing the packet ship Seminole, of the California line of packets, into the stream, suddenly exploded, at the foot of pier No. 19, East River, from the effects, it is sapposed, of low water in the boller. roughately she was about twenty rods from the pier or clse a greater disaster might have occurred. As it was, three out of the five persons on board were drowned, six people so severely injured as to be at present lying in a critical condition in the Centre Street Hospital, while several others received slight wounds. The explosion was accompanied by a report like that of a heavy cannon, and the news flew around the city that a hor rible accident had happened. THE EXPLOSION.

It appears that at about one o'clock gesterday afternoon, as the toiling stevedores had returned from dinner, lottering longshoremen were wisthilly looking around for employment, and carmen making their way among the piles of boxes and bales on the busy wharf, a terrific explosion startled the crowded dock, and a shower of wooden fragments poured down on heads unsuspecting scene of wild confusion ensued. Plunging horses, groaning men, and a multitude of people rushing frantically around, made a spectacle at once exciting and appalling. From every dock, pier, ship and warehouse in the vicinity a crowd came rushing to ascertain what had happened, and for a time the wildest rumors pre-vailed. On all sides lay the exploded fragments, and it is absolutely a miracle, considering the and it is absolutely a miracle, considering the crowded state of the neighborhood, that so few accidents happened. Here were large pieces of timber that crushed into the dock as they fell, and there were the more skender portions of the cabin and upper dock work, lying in confused and shattered heaps, the splintering showing the violence of the shock and the sudden power that had torn them asunder. After the wondering crowd had recovered from the first sensation of astonishment, a rush was made to the end of pier No. 19, East River, just at the foot of Maiden lane, and there, in

first sensation of astonishment, a rush was made to the end of pier No. 19, East River, just at the foot of Maiden lane, and there, in

A SINKING CONDITION,
was the steaming Epsilon, and three of the five men who constituted her crew were struggling in the water. Every exertion was made to rescue them, and in a lew minutes they were brought on shore. As soon as they had recovered consciousness from the shock, one of them stated to the Herald representative that the Epsilon was in the act of tugging out the San Francisco packet steamer Seninole from the pier, and just as the hawser was adjusted and the engineer about to go to his post the explosion occurred. The Epsilon, together with the tugboat Andrew Fictcher, were only about five roids from the pier when the affair happened. The ship Hamiton Fish, of the Black Ball line, was lying on the other side, and a sailor on board said that just as Captain Edward Hallenbeck was in the act of pulling the bell in the pilot house, together with the captain, blown into the air a distance of twenty feet. The debris flew up on all sides, and hardly had the fragments settled before the Epsilon sank. Several boats put off from the pier for the purpose of picking up the bodies, but, with the exception of the three rescued men, no others were found.

The INJURED.

The deck of the Hamilton Fish was covered with water and littered with the failing fragments, and one piece four feet long and three inches square fell upon the forward part of the vessel. Captain Charles H. Mikenell, a Sandy Hook pilot, sixty-three years of age, while standing in the door of the pilot office, at the corner of Maiden lane and South street, a few roos from the head of the pier, was struck by a large piece of timber and had both legs fractured. Two seaman, named Bernard Curry and Anderson Oluf, the former of whom was in the rigging and the latter on the deck of the Semmole, were struck by the failing timbers and severely injured. An old man named James Parsons, who resides at No. 22 Vanderbit avenue, Br

Brooklyn, had both legs fractured while working on the dock.

Soon after the explosion an ambulance was summoned and the injured men removed to the Centre Street Hospital, where their wounds were examined and pronounced dangerous. The following is the official list:—

Anderson Vluff, seaman on the Seminole, aged twenty saven, born in Norway; has a lacerated wound in the right arm.

Jacob Eishop, seaman, aged twenty; compound fracture of the left arm.

William Parsons, seaman, aged seventy, of Brooklyn; compound fracture of the left arm.

Ermard Curry, engineer of the tugboat, aged thirty-two; fractured badly on the left knee joint; lives at No. 11 Crosby street.

Charles Mitchell, pilot, aged sixty-four, widower; compound fracture of the right leg.

compound fracture of the right leg.

THE EPSILON.

THE EPSILON.

This tug was an ordinary sized boat, of about forty tons, valued at \$15,000, cwned by George S. Townsend, at pier 53 East liver, and commanded by Captain Edward Halienbeck. She had five men on board at the time of the accident—namely, the cook, two deck hands and the captain and engineer. A watch, cap, boots and several other articles of clothing were blown ashore at the time of the explosion. At five o'clock yesterday afternoon men were grappling in the wreck in hopes of linding bodies; and, although two came to the surface, they disappeared too quickly to be taken out.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

they disappeared too quickly to be taken out.

CAUSE OF THE ENTLOSION.

The Epsilon, though an old boat, was thoroughly repaired recently, but it was new wine in o'd bottles, and as the sound from the explosion was full and clear it is supposed that the accident was at a depth of about fifteen feet and will be hoisted to-day.

Jones Barton, who was on the dock at the time of the explosion of the boiler of the Epsilon, says that as soon as he heard the sound and looked in the direction from which it came the air was filled with what seemed a mixture of dust and débris of the boat all along pier 19 to Maiden lane, and darkening the piers on either side; that two of the sailors on board the ship Seminole, who were in the rigging at the time, were injured by the splinters from the exploded tug, and the chief mate, Mr. Eldridge, who was on deck, was seriously cut and bruised. He did not know whether any one on board the Fletcher, the tug which the Epsilon was going to assist in the tug which the Epsilon was going to assist in taking out the Seminole was hurt, but he was suce that many others had been injured. He knew the captain of the Epsilon, Charles Hallenbeck, and his two brothers—one the engineer, and the other a freman—had all been blown off. The captain and engineer were both very seriously, and, he believed, intaily injured, while the ficeman was resceed from the water almost immediately, and had no injury that he was aware of. There wore several persons among the number on the pier at the time of the explosion who feceived trining injuries from falling spiniters, and the others, terribly frightened, rushed to the nearest cover that office of timer, shelter. On nearing the snore end of the pier he found that a carman named William J. Keys had been struck on the head by a falling piece of timber, and that both his legs and body were cut and bruised. He was insensible when cairled away. Crossing from the shore end of the pier to the pilot office, he found that Charles Mitchell, a pilot, who had been standing at Lie door at the time, had been struck and had both his legs mangled. The boat, he said, was known in regard to power as an all-inch boiler tug, measuring between so and 40 tons, and was owned by Mr. George S. Townsend. He had heard her valued at \$15,000; but knew nothing of it except from hearsay. Two of the Hadienbecks and the others indicated—eight had he felt sure were very seriously muthated, and some of them could not possibly recover. He had heard the boat rated weil for strength, and had been informed by one of the men attached to the agency that they were sure the cause of the expission must have been a lack of water in the boiler. taking out the Seminole was hurt, but he was sure

The engineer of the ill-fated Ensilon, or rather the person who was doing duty for the regular Currey, who resides at No. 117 Crosby street. When the explosion took place Currey was blown clean over the side of the vessel into the river. He was fortunately picked up and conveyed to the Centre

at the hospital he was

ENTIRELY UNCONSCIOUS,

and so low was he that Dr. Vandewater, the House
Surgeon, expressed the opinion that he could not
live two hours. Restoratives were poured down
his throat in vain, and, besides the shock, it was
discovered that he had received a compound
fracture of the right thigh and a dislocation of the
knee joint, probably by having struck some portion
of the débris. About ten o'clock hast night he began to revive, and at midnight he had returned to
consciousness. He had also received a horrible
gash, which severed the bridge of his nose, and his
lower law was dreadfully burued. When a HERALD

reporter the solid happing at twice a clock i at hight, though conscious, he was scarcely able to speak.

After much dimenity the reporter was enabled to dean the following

of the san occurrence from him:—Shortly before the tag began to tow the Seminole out of dock the engine room and went on dock. When he left the engine room and went on dock. When he left the gauges showed more than a sufficient quantity of water in the boiler—in fact they were almost filled up. He remained outside on the deck for some time, until they had almost cleared the dock, and when he returned he saw at once that there was no water in the gauges. The moment he saw this, he said to our reporter that he called out if the fireman, who was standing in first of the boiler,

"MY 600! WE ARE ALL BLOWN UP!"

Before he had time to take a step further than the door of the engine room the boiler blow up. He has no recollection of anything further until he was picked out of the water, when he recovered consciousness for a short time, but became insensible immediately again.

While the reporter was listening to the above statement the regular engineer of the Epsiton, a man named George Ollendyke, Visited the boandard to inquire after Currey. To mad been sick for the last few days and had asked Currey to do duty for him. When Ollendyke had been for no shreds, but was informed that they had been for no shreds, and that he had been thrown into the water. He said that he had been thrown into the water. He said that he had been thrown into the water. He asked that he had been thrown into the water. He said that he had been thrown into the water. He asked that he had been thrown into the water. He said that he had been thrown into the water, he said that he had been thrown into the water, he said that he had been thrown into the water, he said that he had been thrown into the water, he said that he had been thrown into the water of connectency from Mr. Mathews, haspertor of Eolers. He also says that the whole blame of the explosion is to be neitributed

Mathews, inspecto of Boilers. He also says that the whole blame of the explesion is to be attributed to the

CARELESSNESS AND DOWNRIGHT NEGLECT
of the fireman, who was killed. When the explesion took place the steward, the deck hand and another man were sitting aft and were all three blown into the water. The captain was standing forward and was lost, as well as the fireman.

Dr. Vandewater informed the iterally reporter that Currey must lose his leg, as the fracture is of a most complicated character.

The BOILER.

The boiler of the Epsilon was five years old, and was of the most approved construction and material. It was considerered one of the strongest high-pressure boilers on the river. It was last laspected by Mr. Mathews on the 18th of May last, and was certified to carry.

EIGHTY POUNDS OF STEAM.

The engineer, Currey, informed the reporter that the Epsilon never carried less than eighty pounds pressure of steam, but that she very seriou carried anything over. He added, however, that from the construction of the valves and steam cooks it required a good deal of care to keep the water well up in the boiler. The Epsilon belonged to Mr. Townshend, of Governeur street, owner of the dry docks, and had been many years in the river. Currey has also been a certified engance for many years. The doctors do not expect that he can recover. In reply to a question from the reporter Guriey said that he had thoroughly cleaned and scraped the boiler the day before yesterday.

AT THE HOSPITAL AT MIDNIGHT.

Captain Mitchell, the Sandy Hook pilot, both of whose legs were broken in South street, was in a very critical condition at midnight tast night. The condition of William Parsons, the shipwright of Brooklyn, was also very bad, but no imminent danger is anticipated

ENGLAND.

Report of a Government Amnesty to the Fenian Convicts.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 27, 1872.

The government has determined to pardon the Fenians now remaining in prison, and they will shortly be released from custody. In the House of Commons this evening Sir George

Jenkinson, Member for North Wilts, asked if it was true that the remaining Fenian prisoners had been released, as reported. Mr. Gladstone replied "No," at which there was

IRELAND.

some laughter.

The Galway Election Petition-Judicial Pronouncement Against Clerical Combination and Conspiracy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, May 27, 1872. Judge Keogh has unseated Mr. Nolan, elected to Parliament from Galway, on the ground of clerical combination and conspiracy amounting to ecclesias tical despotism. He will report in regard to the action of the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishops of Galway and Clonfert.

AUSTRIA.

Rain Storm and Destructive and Fatal Inundations in Bohemia.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PRAGUE, May 27, 1872; this vicinity the past few days. water which fell was so great as to inundate the surrounding country. Several villages and the growing crops have been swept away and a number of lives leat, but it is not stated exactly how many.

THE EDGAR STUART.

Escape of the Cuban-American Filibuster-She is Fired Into by a Spanish Gunboat.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 27, 1872.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba on the 18th instant states that the steamer Edgar Stuart, the United States steamer Wyoming and the Spanish man-of-war Borgia left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 16th instant. The Edgar Stuart and Borgia soon parted company with the Wyoming, being faster sailers. The Borgia then gained on the Edgar Stuart, but the latter drawing but little water. steamed in among the shoals and doubled back to wards Kingston and disappeared. The Borgia ther returned to Kingston, and afterwards sailed for Santiago de Cuba.

The Edgar Stuart was seen five leagues from santiaga de Cuba, and fired at by the graboat

Gaceta. THE CLERKS IN HAVANA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 27, 1872. A movement is on foot among the clerks of Havena to demand their liberty on Sundays, for the purpose of attending to religious and social duties. The condition of the Havana clerks is very

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY. A Manifesto Implienting Governor Hoff-

man in the Ring Robberles The Committee of Seventy had a very important meeting last night, at No. 52 Union square. Mr. William F. Havemeyer occupied the chair, and, after the meeting was called to order, a lengthy special report, prepared by a special committee, composed of the chairmen of the different subsommittees of the Association, was delivered. The main feature of this report was a series of charges implicating Governor Hoffman in the conspiracy of the Tammany Hail Hing to rob the city. A good deal of discussion took place on the matter of publishing the report, and so many amendments were required to be made that is was deemed advisable to carefully revise it and eliminate many intemperate and obvoxions chauses. The warrants in the Comptroller's Department, it was stated, showed that more than eight bundred thousand dollars were paid out of the city treasury in 1838 for expenses attendant upon the crection of the county Court House, and that the signature of John T. Hoffman is borne by many of the vouchers. The meeting was not particularly harmoslous, and a good many thought the whole affair was a mere political ruse, and the movers more actuated by partisan than reform principles. William F. Havemeyer occupied the chair, and,

BROOKLYN WATER DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners of the Department of City Street Hospital in the ambulance. When he arrived at the hospital he was Works, Messrs. W. A. Powier and Lorin Palmer, yesterday submitted an estimate, in detail, of the yesterday submitted an estimate, in detail, of the various sums required for the maintenance of their department for the year ending April 3, 1873. The total amount is \$272,617, against \$229,080 required last year, or a little more than five per cent increase over 1871. The chief items set forth are as follows:—Salaries, \$62,750; printing, stationery and office expenses, \$9,152; Ridgewood engine house, \$7,853; taxes, \$1,700; Prospect engine house, \$131,492; ponds, conduits, &c., \$18,170; distribution and repairs, \$46,000; general contingencies, \$56.000

WASHINGTON.

The Friends and Foes of Greeley Counting Majorities.

Pennsylvania and the Vico Presidency.

THE TARIFF BEFORE THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1872. Greeley and Virginia. The supporters of the Cincinnati movement in

Virginia confidently claim that State for Greeley and Brown by at least 10,000 majority, and prominent regular republicans-prominent as leaders of the party-admit that such a result is quite probale, unless a regular democratic nomination is made at Baltimore. It seems, that with rare exceptions, the native federal onice-hotlers in the Gid Deminion are men of naturally conservative incitnations, and that, protected by the civil service regulations, they feel assured of retaining their positions in the event of Grant's 10election, no matter whom they support the coming contest. Consequently they feel safe in advocating Greeiey, and are induced to do so for the reason that their advocacy will be a recommendation for their reappointment in the event of his election. The clique known to have been included in the commination between Senator Lewis and Representative Porter, which was organized for the control of the Republican State Convention, embraces not a few of this class. Authentic information in the promises warrants the statement that D. E. H. Smith, Reversio Assessor of the Bichmond district, has, with a nurober of his friends, given in a formal adherence to the Greeley ticket. It is also learned that a num ber of the native republicans, who were respon sible for the movement to oust the carpet-baggers from the late Convention and who talked a great deal about standing on their native heath, are included in the threatened boit.

Senator Lewis, being pledged to support the Philadelphia nominee by the fact that he was recommended for the nomination to be candidate for Vice President, cannot take part in the movement. but it is ascertained that his most earnest sympathies lay in that direction. In short a so-called 'Walker movement" game is to be payed in national politics, with a view to completing the demo lition of the democratic organization in the State, and for the purpose of building up a new party in opposition to the existing administration. Pennsylvania and the Vice Presidency-

The Democratic Opposition to Greekey. Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, Colonel Forney, of Philadelphia, and other prominent political fuglemen have been here lately for the purpose of consulting with their friends regarding the political situation. The fact that these gentlemen have visited Washington for that purpose is perhaps of little significance, but since their departure indications have oropped out clearly showing that their efforts have not been without result. The democratic feeling in favor of a regent nomi-

nee at Baltimore, which evidently weakened after

the publication of Mr. Greeley's letter of accept

ance, is growing in strength again, backed up as it is by the recent free trade revoit in New York, and the probabilities of carrying Pennsylvania for the republicans is the subject of frequent discussion. Governor Randolph's mission was evidently for the purpose of aiding Mr. Belmont and his friends in their efforts to defeat Greeley, while colonel Corner is known to have busied himself with orging the proposition to give Pennsylvania the nomination for Vice President at the Philadelphia Convention. At a dinner at which Colonel Forney and Judge Carter were present-the latter being an earnest opponent of the renomination of Behaler Coffax—the proposition was discussed at length and the conclusions reached have since been disseminated with assiduous carnestness. One result of the determination of Pennsylvania to unce its claims for Vice President is the certainty of Colfax's defeat. He has relied on the support of the delegation from that State, and without it will noticeceive a sufficient support to make him a formit ble candidate even on the first ballot. Some of the Pennsylvania politicians, who are aware of the bla ter disappointment and chagrin which followed the Greelev nomination to the adherents of Alexander McClure, now propose to give him a compl tary vote, as a conciliatory step, intended to re-enlist his support from General Grant. Of seriously, but it is expected to be the entering wedge, not only to defeat Collax, but to give beensylvania the balance of power in the Convention, and allow her delegation, as it did four yours ago, to decide the nomination. If at such a juncture it is possible to bring forward, the name of some Pannsylvanian who will be acceptable as a compromise candidate, it will be done; but the trouble just now is to decide upon the person who passes the regulate qualifications. It is certain that the opinion in political ci cles regarding the prostate in that State is one of doubt, and, consequently, no effort will be spared to attract strength to the Philadelphia ticket from the present distorted

condition of the Keystone State. The Final Adjournment. The passage of a resolution by the House to-day extending the time for adjournment until Monday, June 3, does not settle the question an My, as It not certain that the Senate will conour. The feeling of the latter body is dealth divin favor of a further extension, but for evident policieal reasons it is desirable that Consens should not remain in session after the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention. This new this, of the question puts the matter in the con rol of the Secuto, however, and the responsibility of its final saldement rests with that body ...

The Senute and the Tariet. The Senate made considerable progress with the Tariff bill to-day, complet no section of important articles by agreeing to the compditiess report. The only changes were an ametiminant put ting a duty of two and a qualter conts perpound on white and red lead ground to oh, three cents per pound on ground ginger and two cours per pointe on prepared or manufactured eleccolate. changes of importance were made, and the Schatz adjourned peading debate on the paragraph re garding books and papers

Eight-Hour Order for Poblic Works. The Supervising Architect of the Pressure Department to-day issued a circular to the superintendents of work on public buildings instructing them that eight hours will be conditioned a day's work on all government buildings under the control of the odice of the Supervising Arch book after

the 1st of June. Red Cloud In Conneil. The Stoux Indians, now in this city, had a coun-

oil with Secretary Delano and Commissioner Walker, at the Department of the Interior, to-day. Speeches were made by Red Cloud and Red Dog. They wanted to live in peace with the white man, to get gons, summunition, horses, bridles, food and money, and to have their reservation settled. Secretary Delane reciprocated and said he would attend to their wants, the reservation particularly. The guns and communition would depend on the requests of their agent and the surrender of certain indian murderess. The Indians expressed themselves nighty pleased.

Quick Work in the Fouse. The House got through considerable business to-day. A substitute for the Pension bill was passed, whereby pensions to wounded soldiers and saliors of \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$13 per month were granted, according to the disabilities of the claimant.

After considerable debate the brazilian subsidy amendment was finally rejected and referred back to the Conference Committee who reported that the Senate received from it. The Mint and Cotnage Revision bill was also passed. A bill reinnding duties on ten and coffice in bond on 1st July next was also passed. A cor ference report on the Shipping Commissioners' but was also